ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

The Great Eastern Not Coming.

THE FRANCO-AUSTRIAN TREATY.

Spain Refuses Peace with Morocco.

SARDINIAN LOAN OF ONE HUNDRED MILLION FRANCS

IBT THE ARREICAN TRLEGRAPH Co.'s LINE, 21 WALL STREET. SACRVILLE, N. B., Friday, Nov. 4, 1859. The Royal Mail steamship America, Capt. Moodie, which left Liverpool at 3 o'clock p. m. of Oct. 22,

arrived at Halifax at 6 p. m. of Nov. 3.

The steamship Vanderbilt, from New-York, Oct. 8, arrived at Southampton on the evening of the the 19th. The steamship City of Baltimore, from New-York

Oct. 8, arrived at Queenstown at 4 a. m. of the 20th and at Liverpool early on the morning of the 21st.

The steamship North American, from Quebec, Oct.

8, reached Liverpool at 5 p. m. of the 20th.

The America left Halifax at 10 p. m. on Thursday

for B ston, where she will be due Saturday morning. She passed Oct. 23, at 8 p. m., off the Old Head o Kinsale Royal Mail steamship Asia, from New York for Liverpool.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

A Zurich telegram of the 18th says: The principal points of the Treaty of Peace between France and Austria, signed by the Plenipotentiaries, but not yet ratified by the two Governments, are as follows: Aus-tria gives up Lombardy, except Mantua and Peschiera, and as far as the frontier line, fixed by Special Commission, to France, who transfers it to Piedmont. Pensions acquired in Lombardy are to be paid by the new Government. Piedmont is to pay Austria 40,000,-000 florins, and be responsible for three-fifths of the debt of Monte Lombard Venetis, making the debt in all transferred to Sardinia 250,000,000 francs. The two contracting Powers will unite their efforts in order that reform in the Administration should be carried out by the Pope.

The rights of the Dukes of Tuskany, Modena, and Parma are expressly reserved to the two Emperors, who will assist with all their power in the formation of a confederation all of the States of Italy. Venetia, under Austrian rule, is to form part of the Confederation. Ratifications will be exchanged at Zurich within fifteen days. It will be seen from the above that the treaty is merely an amplification of the Villafranca

A Zurich telegram of the 21st announces that Count Colleredo was that morning attacked with apoplexy. Four physicians were attending him, but there were little hopes of his recovery.

THE PROJECTED CONGRESS.

The Paris Pays intimates of its own knowledge, that in a Congress accepted in principle by the English Government, the only Powers to be represented beside the Great ones, will be Piedmont, and the Pope and Naples under certain eventualities. The admisgion of Spain might be national, but Sweden and Portugal have no claims.

The Independance Belge says that out of compliment to Napoleon, Austria proposed that the Congress should sit in Paris; but this was declined, and the chances favored Brussels

The policy of England in taking part in the Congress was being canvassed by the press, and generally the arguments were against it. The London Times and Herald are both averse to England joining any Euro-Pean Congress on Italian affairs.

The London Post, Lord Palmerston's organ, asserts

that it were an idle trifling with the influence of En-land and the hopes of Italy, to expect any English statesman, at all worthy of the name, would hazard his own reputation and the national honor intrusted to his care, by entering a Congress of which the basis may be in the execution of the Zurich Treaty. The same journal, in another editorial, regards the

Italian complications as very serious, and the position of Napoleon as extremely embarrassing. He has undertaken the special protection of the Papal Government, and also of Italian liberty, while Papal power and Italian liberty are in open warfare. It is almost cer-tain that the Romagna will be attacked by the Papal troops. It is also certain that at the first menace of armed intervention in the Duchies, the troops of Garibaldi will sweep before them every vestige of Papal rule. Under these circumstances, the intervention of Austria will be anticipated. What part would France then play, and what extension would the Roman ques tion then assume ? The Post concludes by saying that English statesmen will make efforts to avert the dangers which threaten Europe.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Directors of the Great Eastern held a meeting on beard on the 19th, and it is authoritatively au-nounced that the departure of the vessel has been postpointed that the departure of the vesser has been pos-pointed sine die, and orders given that all passage money received be returned. No time will be fixed for the transatlantic voyage until good progress has been made in fitting out the ship in thorough sea-going comtransatlantic voyage until good progress has been made in fitting out the ship in thorough sea-going completeness; and according to some authorities, there is no likelihood of the voyage being made before next Spring. The ship would remain at Holyhead about ten days lenger, and then go to Southampton to complete her fittings, after which a trip to Lisbon is spoken of. It is stated that, in her present condition, the Directors will not accept the ship from Mr. Scott Russell. The Directors of the London and Northwestera Railway Company gave a grand banquet at Holyhead to the Directors of the Great Ship Company on the 19th. The Marquis of Chandos presided, and among the guests were Mr. Ghuistone, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir John Pakington, and many influenthe Exchequer, Sir John Pakington, and many influenthe Exchequer, Sir John Pakington, and many influen-tial men in commerce and politics. The speeches were all hopeful of the success of the great ship. Mr. McIvor in the course of his remarks reiterated the statement that the Cunard Company are building a steamer considerably larger than the Persia, but not so large as the Great Eastern.

Prince Napoleon, after minutely inspecting the Great Eastern at Holyhead, paid a flying visit to Lav-erpool and Manchester, and then left in his steamer for parts unknown.

Parts unknown.

The funeral of Robert Stephenson took place at The funeral of Kobert Stephenson cover a great concourse of people, and with every demonstration of respect. The Abbey was crowded, and the attendance included most distinguished men of rank and professions. Mr. Stephenson bequeathed £25,000 to public institutions. At Newcastle, Sunderland, Shielda, and other towns in that locality, business was

Shields, and other towns in that locality, business was suspended during a portion of the day of the funeral, and many demonstrations of respect took place.

The Tralec Chronicle says that Messrs. Beardmore & Robinson, electricians, visited Valentia this week, and set on foot a series of experiments on the Atlantic cable. Encouragement as to the success of the undertaking, both as regards the resuscitation of the old and the hying of the new cable, was in the ascendant. These gentlemen found room in the state of the cable to disseminate new encouragement to its friends.

LATEST.

LOSDON, Saturday.

The Daily News (City Article), dated Friday evening, says: "The funds have experienced a sudden resection. The market opened at a reduction of nearly one quarter below the prices of yesterday, and after the close of the Stock Exchange increased heaviness prevailed. The demand for money was active, and it was difficult even to get the best bills discounted below 2) per cent. No gold was withdrawn from the Bank, but large purchases of Australian, including a portion of the £118,600 received per ship Yorkshire, were made for exportation. The foreign exchanges were stendy, except bills on Belgium, which were rather lower.

The London Times (City Article), dated Friday even The London Times (City Article), dated Friday evening, says: A telegram from Madrid, to the effect that the Spanish Government had resolved to declare war against Morocco, caused the funds to open with great heaviness, and, although it was afterward shown to be erroneous, the simple fact being that a Madrid paper had advised the Government to go to war, the recovery at the close of the day was only partial. There has been an increased demand for money to-day, and a few transactions took place at 21 per cent. The market for railway stocks sympathized with the funds, and alightly declined. The Grand Trunk, of Canada,

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. | however, advanced one per cent, and the Atlantic, and St. Lawrence and Grent Western, of Canada, also im-

The Times announces another large Russian failure that of Mr. Guischakoff, an eminent manufacturer a Moscow. His liabilities are £249,000 sterling. It is said that he has committed suicide.

The weather is very wintry in England, and there is considerable frost and snow.

FRANCE.

It is reported that the Emptror refused to grant an audience to a deputation from Bologna, but received those from the Buchies.

The Sections Mini-

andience to a deputation from Bologna, but received those from the Duchies.

The Sardinian Minister of Foreign Affairs had left Paris for London.

The Paris correspondent of The London Herald continues to point out the immense naval armaments new in progress, particularly at Toulon, where no less than 12 large ships are being constructed.

The Bourse was dull and declining. The Rentes closed heavy on the 21st at 60f. 45c.

The projected Chinese expedition had been discussed in the Conneil of Ministers. It was proposed to dispatch 18,000 men, but nothing definite was arrived at. The troops would not leave before the end of the year.

The Paris correspondent of The London Times says he is still informed that France has claimed her war expenses from Sardinia, and the Sardinian Envoy's mission to Paris is upposed to have reference to the question of the debt as well as the Duchies.

Accounts from Coclain China say, that the French forces were so worn out by fatigue and disease that they were preparing to abandon Tourain and return to China. The only point which the Admiral will not abandon is Saigon, where extensive forthicosions have been raised, and a strong garrison will be left.

ITALY.

Marshal Vaillant is reported to have written to Na-poleon suggesting the occupation of the Duchies by French troops, to prevent civil war breaking out. The Neapolitan army on the Roman frontier was

The Neapolitan army on the Roman frontier was increasing.

It was rumered that troops had landed at Ancona. Considerable excitement prevailed in Piedmont on account of the conditions of the Zurich Trenty. The King of Sardinia, in receiving a deputation from the King of Sardinia, in receiving a deputation from the March Carlon of the Lands of the Lands of the Hallam independence to the utmost of his power. He expressed the hope that the wishes of Haly would be granted.

The Paris correspondent of The London Herald says that the object of the Sardinian Minister for Foreign Affairs visiting Paris is to obtain the Emperor's consent, pending the Congress, to the occupation of Central Italy by Piedmontese troops, and the appointment of Prince Carignano as Regent of the Duchies and Legations.

and Legations.

The Common Council of Milan had voted 100,000 ranes toward Garibaldi's subscription for the purchase f muskets. It was reported in Turin that, in consequence of

Neapolitan war-ships having been signaled in a hostile attitude off the coast of the Romagna, a Piedmontese squadron had been ordered round into the Adriatic.

It is asserted that there has been a revolutionary movement in Palermo, but that it was suppressed.

One story says 150 rebels were killed, but it lacks

One story says 100 receis were kined, but it have confirmation.

Justice continued to be energetically carried out in Parma. New arrests had taken place. The municipality had determined on the destruction of the column on which the head of Auviti was placed.

It was expected that the effective strength of the new Sardinian army will be effective strength of the rifle corps, and military marine. In addition there will be throughout the Kingdom about 600,000 National Graville.

Guards.

Financial affairs in Naples are represented ascritical, and a losu of £6,000,000 was spoken of.

LATEST.

Tunis, Oct. 21, 1859.

Trans, Oct. 21, 1859.

The official Piedmontese Gazette publishes a decree authorizing the Financial Minister to contract a loan of one million francs, by means of the alienation of the rentes on the public debt to that amount.

Count Regier, Minister of Belgium, has arrived in

SPAIN.

SPAIN.

The Correspondencia Autografa announces that in consequence of misstisfactory declamations made by the Emperor of Morocco, the Council of Ministers has resolved to have recourse to arms. The same journal approves the action of the Government in ordering the Spanish Consul to leave Tangiers.

The Spanish Bishops, in imitation of the French, had commenced publishing pustoral letters in defense of the temporal power of the Pope.

LATEST.

LATEST.

MADRID, 20th.

The reply of Morocco to the warrantees demanded by
Spain not being satisfactory, war seems imminent. A
council of Ministers, presided over by the Queen, has been convoked.

The Spanish funds declined to-day more than one per

AUSTRIA.

It was expected that the Emperor of Austria would have an interview with the Emperor of Russia at Breslau, on the 23d of October.

RUSSIA. Messrs. Steighlitz & Co., the Court Brokers at St. Petersburg, had announced their intention to retire from business at the close of the year.

SWEDEN.

The King of Sweden was about to propose the aboli-tion of the severe punishments inflicted upon those who quit the E-tablished Church.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—From the Brokers' Circular. J.—The market showed an advancing tendency, particularly for all clean descriptions, owing to their scarcity. On Middling qualities of American, particularly of New-Orleans and Mobile, there had been an advance of id. The sales of the week of descriptions, footed up 33 000 lates, of which promote the week. Mobile, there had been an advance of jd. The sales of the of descriptions, footed up 55 000 bales, of which speculators tool of 2500 beles, and exporters 8,000, the market closing steady. The sales on Friday footed up 8,000 bales, of which 2,00 were foospeculation and export. The market closed steady at the following authorized quotistions: New Cricans Fair, 72, Do Midding 7,3-16; Mobile Fair, 72, Do, Midding, 7; Upland Fair, 72, Do Middling, 6 11-16.
The stock of Cotton in port, according to the last weekly returns, footed up 519,000 bales, of which 272,000 were of America:

MANCHESTER MARKETS .- The advices from Man-

MANCHESTER MARKETS.—In this code, which had a downward tendency.

HAYER MARKETS.—COTTON advancing, particularly the fair and middling qualities. The sales of the week, including the lish, foot up 9,300 bales; New-Orleans trees ordinaire, 1150; do, har, 1000; the stock in port was 44,000 bales. Wheat of all sorts had declined considerably. Ashes dull and prices weak. COFFER firm. Outs inactive, but unchanged in price. Ricks firm. Steak doll. Lard firm but dull. Whalehone inactive. Liverpoot. Brieshostupes Market.—Mesers. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Flour dull at 21,9221. Wheat also dull; Red. 93,020 6; White, 98,011. Corn quiet but firm: Yellow, 28,0230 6; White, 98,011. Corn quiet but firm:

land, Athya & Co. report a decline of 1d. on Wheat since Tues-day.

Live spoot. Provision Market.—Messrs. Bigland.

Athya & Co., Richardson, Sponce & Co., Jas. McHenry & Co., and others, report Bee's quiet but steady. Perk dull and inactive, but speculators would buy at a reduction from asking prices. Bacon dull and quotations nominal. Lard firm at 54 of 56 for refuning qualities, and 50/4/60/ for fine, which are search. Tellow firm: Butchers' 59. OL PRODUCE MARKET.—The Broker's Cir-

LIVERFOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—The Broker's Circular reports Ashes steady at 26 for old Pets and 2016 225 for new do. and 27 9 e26 for Pearls. Sc6as buoyant at an advance of 6d 401 for refining serts. Copper quiet. Rick firm. Bark steady. Philadelphia 8 925 95., Bailmore 7/27/3. Fisa Otta dull. Linskep Otta 201429/3. Rosin dull and lower, Common 4/24/4. Sprints of Transmires dall at 55/3625-6.

LONDON MARKETS.—Buring Brothers report Breadstrips very dull. but steady. Inon steady at 25/10/2/25/15/6 for both bars and rails. Sc0as firm, with a partial advance of 6d. The quiet; Congon, 1/2. Copper dull and weaker in price, Innicon—Sales less accumulated, and quotations maintained with difficulty. Linskep Cake is in better demand; New York, 25/10/; Boston, 25. First Oils inactive. Linskep Oils, 29/. Rick quiet. Tallow dulls 25/3. Sprints of Texperium steady.

Financial.—The London Monky market was slight-

FINANCIAL. The London Money market was slight-FixAxCiAL.—The is supply was abundant. The bullion if the Bank of England had decreased, since the last weekly return, 2308,000. Har Silver was quoted at 5/2: Dollars, 5-6; Karles, 76-2. Consells closed on Friday at 95-296), for both

THE LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Afternoon, - Corros - Sales to-day, 8,000 bules; of which 1,800 bules were for speculation and export. Market closed steady. Beandertype quiet, but steady. Property 10,000 bules. Saturday Afternoon, - ID. Sol now, or money and account—the market closing dall.
Astronica Notocks—Ruring Brothers report U. S.
Fives, 984 991; Massachusetts Fives, 100; Pennsylvania Fives of
Bell & Co. report the

Fives, 935 3-4; Massachmeets Fives, 100; Pennaylvania Fives of 1077, 543-65.

Bell & Co. report the state of Stocks active. Railroad Securities slow of sale but unaltered in prices. U. S. Stres, 1963, 36; 435-4; 6. Fives in higher speculative inquiry at a sight advance in prices, the quotations being 504-503; Alabama Fives, 75-677; Keniucky Sixes, 362-39; Maryland Fives, 1998; Massachusetts Fives, 1966-193; Ohle Sixes, 57-678; Pennsylvania Fives, 12-65; do., Bende of 1877, 67-665; Tennessee Sixes, 80-632; Virginia Sixes, 363-68; do. Fives, 10-68; Freeland, 82-365; do. Sixes, 77-674; do. sevens, Freeland, 82-365; do. Sixes, 77-674; do. Sevens, 10-68; Freeland, 82-365; do. Sixes, 36-365; do. Sevens, 96-365; do. Sevens, 96-365; do. Shares, 40-68; Panama Railroad Bonds of 1850, 101-2162; do. Shares, 40-68; Panama Railroad Bonds of 1850, 1

750.

The London Times of Saturday reports sales of U. S. Fives 4, and Illinois Central Shares at 375 discount.

Mr. H. De Lagrange and lady, Mr. Gale and lady, Mr. Gar

dener and hady, Mr. Sharp and hady, Mr. Deny and hady, Mr. Allen and friend. Mesdames Whitney Macgregor, Sazer, two children and nurse; Mrs. Wing, two children and nurse; Mrs. Kright Davies, four children and three servants; Mrs. Reac, Little, Thorndike, maid servant; Misses Polk. Dowy, Ellis, Allen, Marget, Fenny, Naylor, Meszrs, Whitney, Croker, Jr., Woodward, Carrington, Carry, Gale and hady, Gurliner, Sager, Wigz, Zachrisson, Whitwell, Macretgor, Ford, Carlisle, Davies, Jarrant, McLeed, Jr., Catmore, Jehnston, Almaton, Cornwall, Ropes and son, Allen, Little, Cohden, Potter, Mickels, May, Clark, Bright, Prances, Motz, Baner, King, Samford, Hambruch, Guleford, Deykeman, Ferner, Power, Lewis, Gniet, Campbell, Simon, Parker, Westcott, Hardman, Tarnbull, May, Corniah, Davies, Rigby, Ring, Huston, George, Flowenga, Werther, Wolsteholm, Daniel, Master Whiney and maid servant, Captain D. Elliott, Captain Crowell, Dr. Green, Don Juan Mastro, Dixon.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

Our returns from the Election in this State are in complete; but indicate the reflection, beyond a reasonable doubt, of Wm. H. Purnell (Am.) as Controller, with three Democrats and three Americans to Congress. The returns for Controller, as far as received,

	-CONTROLLER-		-Governon-	
Counties. Pu	pp. rnell.	Dem. Jarrett.	Am. Hicks.	Groome
Baltimore City' Paltimore County Howard.	100	117	9,639	-
Taibet		2:0	=	10
Cectl		_	\equiv	25
Total	1,406	317	9,717	

American maj. 1,689; do. in '57, 9,349,

American gain, 740, to which the complete Baltimore will probably add 1,000.

For Congress we have no returns of any important from the 1st District, which has most assuredly re elected James A. Stewart. Dem., over C. C. Cox,

In the Hd District, E. H. Webster, Opposition, ha been elected by a small majority over Ramsay Me-Henry, Dem.
The HIId District reelects J. Morrison Harris, Amer

ican, as follows:

Beltimore.	1859		1837-	
Wards.	Preston, D	Harris, A.	Whyte.	Harris.
1	33	1,275	107	535
111		1,496	344	1,789
V	146	612	284	207
VII	154	1,000	223	1,169
VIII	1,560	256	2,565	410
Total .	5,472. In 1857	8,026 Harris's ma	4.065	7,306
There's maj-	for contra	v Precincts	to come in	which

annot change the result, and will not vary the najerity very essentially. The IVth District reclects Henry Winter Davis, Am

Me Ionoman	1850	1850		1857	
Wards.	Harrison, Ind.	Davis, A.	Brooks, D.	Davis, A	
TX	119	581	267	235	
	223	972	303	534	
VI.	584	665	553	613	
XII	487	587	501	826	
XIII		732	266	614	
XIV		525	295	906	
XV		E41	255		
XVI		792	195	694	
XVII		879	96	1,024	
XVIII			5/48	1,873	
X 111	194	908	315	1,039	
XX	263	907	260	1,151	
	2,507	8,330	4,008	10,528	

Majority for Davis, 5,748; do. in 1857, 6,520. The returns from the Eighteenth Ward add largely

o Mr. Davis's majority.

The Vth District reelects Jacob M. Kunkel, Dem.

88 10HOW8.			1858		
Counties. Alleghany Frederick. Washingto		an, Opp.	Kunkei, Dem. 150 30 3	Hoffman. 177 58	Kunke 4
Total	VIch 1	District	George W.	Hughes, 1	Dem.,

elected over A. B. Hagner, Opposition. The Legislature is Democratic in both branches, as

SENATE—Americans 8; Democrats 13.

Borsz—Americans 25; Democrats 49.

One district remains to be heard from.

The following Members of Congress are elected:
Harris, Davis, and Webster (Americans), and Stewart,
Kunkel, and Hughes (Democrats). This is the same
as at the last Congressional election.

The State Legislature stands as follows: House, 25 Americans, 49 Democrats; Senate, 8 Americans, 13 Democrats. One District to hear from.

CITY POLITICS.

AMERICAN NOMINATION FOR ASSEMBLY, SEVENTH DISTRICT .- The Americans of the Seventh Assembly District convened last evening, at Brown's Billiard Rooms, corner Sixth avenue and West Tenth street, TURKEY.

Ali Pasha, Grand Vizier, has been dismissed. He was to be succeeded by Mehemet Kupsaile. Faud Pasha, it was also expected, would be dismissed. Two of the conspirators had died at Kulely.

A vessel, with Circassian emigrants on board, had been wrecked. Two hundred and three lives were lost.

Turkey.

Frederick A. Conckling, the Republican nomince. A series of resolutions confirming the choice were read and approved. I. L. Anderson acted as chairman of the meeting; A. C. Smith, jr., and J. A. Hillery, Sectretaries, while some fifteen others were named as Vice-Presidents. for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent

SEVENTH WARD .- The Republican Association of this Ward held an interesting meeting last evening at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. Dr. Saodgrass made an able speech in regard to the present canvass, and touched upon the Harper's Ferry affair. George Terwilliger, the Republican candidate for member of Assembly for the Eighth District followed. He adverted at first to the principles and policy connected with the State canvass, and urged upon the electors of the Seventh Ward to aid the Republican State ticket. as the means best calculated to protect the rights and interests of the Empire State. He then touched upon national topics, and in an eloquent manner showed Republican party would redeem the General Government from the degradation and corruption in which it is now thrown. Their remarks were received with marks of approbation. Upon a suggestion relative to affidavits for unregistered voters, that they should be made by Notaries Public and Commissioners of Deeds, Messrs, J. Bancroft Stevens and Edward M. Skidmore consented to perform those duties for the voters of the Seventh Ward. The various Committees reported that their arrangements were completed for the election, and the tickets would be ready for distribution of Monday night next.

NINTH WARD RATIFICATION .- The Republicans of the Ninth Ward held an enthusiastic ratification meeting last evening in the large hall in Bleecker Buildings. Mr. S. B. Dutcher called the meeting to order. An gustus F. Dow, esq. was elected President. Mr. Dow made a short but stirring speech, and a large number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were elected on the nemination of Mr. James Farr. Resolutions ratifying the nominations, denouncing Slavery and the system of slave labor, and pledging the support of the Ninth Ward to the Republican candidates, as well as to put down the African slave-trade, and to prevent the spread of Slavery into the Territories, were proposed by Sinclair Tousey, esq., and unanimously adopted. Speeches were made by the Hon. Jas. A. Briggs of Ohio, Stewart L. Woodford, and James Fairman. which were warmly responded to, and the meeting did not separate until a late hour.

SEVENTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION .-At the special meeting of the Republican Association Seventeenth Ward held in Allen street last evening, there was a very large attendance, and much interest was taken in the proceedings. Col. Pinckney presided. The proposals for membership were numerus, and the roll of members received a considerable ous, and the foll of memoria received a consideration accession by the names of persons previously elected.

James Cushing jr., of the Executive Committee, reported that the necessary steps had been taken to organize Committees in the different Districts of the The report of the Committee on Inspectors and Can-

vassers, with nominations, was read by Mr. Harve-Woods, and after the adoption of a few necessar; endments, was confirmed. amendments, was confirmed.

Mr. Cushing stated that the poll-lists of the Seventeenth Ward were far larger than ever before. There were nearly four thousand more names registered than

the largest number polled at any election. The object was—no matter how enthusiastic the Republican party might be—to completely overwhelm it with fraudulent

Mr. George Folsom called the attention of the meet Mr. George Folsom called the sitention of the meeting to the great importance of the coming election, and the urgent need there was of united effort. The Democrats, he said, would put forth all their power to carry this election, for it would be an indication how the State would go at the Presidential election. The Republicans should organize themselves into a Vigilance Committee, and watch to prevent fraud. Every man ought to make as much effort to carry this election as by in his power; and this individual effort, when united, would show certain and good results.

The meeting then adjourned.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN THE EIGHTEENTH WARD. -A meeting of the Repmblicans of the Eighteenth Ward was held last evening at the Demilt Dispensary, corner of Second avenue and Twenty-third street. Henry Beeny, esq., presided. The attendance was large and the proceedings enthusiastic throughout.

The Hon. Charles S. Spencer was the first speaker. He alluded to the Indicrous attitude of a so-called "People's Meeting" held a few days since to advance the interests of the Hon. George Opdyke as an Indethe interests of the Hon. George Opdyke as an Independent candidate for State Senator. That meeting, he suid, was made up of a few disaffected Republicans and a great many Brooks Americans, with James Brooks at its head, having as its only purpose to defeat Mr. Manierre, the Republican candidate for Senator. He had then said that Mr. Opdyke would decline any such use being made of his name, and Mr. O.'s card in the morning papers had confirmed the truth of his prediction. Mr. Opdyke was a man of sterling worth, who desired to see the principles of Republicanism advanced in preference to himself.

Mr. Spencer spoke in high terms of Mr. Manierre's quadities as a citizen, and his abilities to represent the people in the State Senate. The speaker alluded to the state of society in the South, and said that from the existing order it was but a step to the anarchy of a

the state of society in the South, and said that from
the existing order it was but a step to the anarchy of a
servile insurrection. He had not read the lesson of
San Domingo, without deriving instruction from it,
and because he had done so, he desired that the South
should be warned of the danger at hand. He regretted
that John Brawn, in his misguided zeal, should have attempted so desperate an act as he had done, yet it had
not been without its significance. That 17 men and
5 negroes should have frightened the whole State of
Virginia, showed what a volcano was slumbering
underneath them.

Mr. Spencer then examined critically the trial of
John Brown, and pronounced it to be a farce. Mr.

Mr. Spencer then examined critically the trial of John Brown, and pronounced it to be a farce. Mr. Spencer excepted also to Mr. Corwin's advocacy of the Fugitive Slave Law, and said he desired to see that law stricken down. He asserted that to be the doctrine of the Republican party. When he introduced the Personal Liberty bill last winter before the Honse at Albany, out of 85 Republican members, 84 voted for it. [Applause.] He confessed to entertaining strong Anti-Slavery views, and he doubted not that the day would come when the sun would shine upon our nation without a slave.

A series of resolutions ratifying the nominations of Mr. Manierre, and candidates for Assembly were then

Mr. Manierre, and candidates for Assembly were then

adopted.

A speech in German was then delivered by Mr.

Kobb. It was an eloquent appeal to the German citizens to sustain the cause of Free Labor, supporting the nominations of the Republican party. The meeting

NINETEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.-A Republican Mass Meeting was held at the corner of Third avenue and Fifty-ninth street last evening. Dennis McCabe in the chair. A band of music was in attendance. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Solomon C. Hull, T. B. Van Baren, Perkins of Connecticut, John Cooper, A. C. Hills, Wilson, Daniel D. Conover, Pinckney, and others. The meeting was very enthusiastic. The speakers, almost without exception, applied themselves to their respective duties with vigor and a good deal of

RATIFICATION MEETING IN THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD .- The Republicans of the Twenty-second Ward met last evening at Stoessel's Hall, No. 683 Eighth avenue, to ratify the nominations of D. D. Conover for Senator and Richard Scott for Assembly. Robt. Campbell, esq., Vice-President of the Twenty-second Ward Club, occupied the chair. A large audience of enthusiastic Republicans was in attendance, and the proceedings were enlivened by the presence of a band of music. The speakers were: Joseph Lax, formerly a German Democrat; E. Delafield Smith, Judge Quacken-bush, S. L. Hull, esq., of the Ninth Ward, Mr. Dittenhoefer of the Marine Court, and Judge Birdsall.

POLITICAL.

-A "Free-Soil Democrat" of 1848 writes to THE TRIBUNE from Rhinebeck, Nov. 2., as follows:

TRIBUNE from Rhinebeck, Nov. 2., as follows:

"We have inished our registry of voters, and find an increase over last year, brought about by the Freight Agent at the Hodson River Railroad Depot (a naturalized clitzen) who took a number of men employed upon the Road to New-York on the Thursday veening train, and obtained their papers on Friday. Yesterday, they took the necessary oath, and were registered. The Railroad Agent took the required oath as to their residence. This is the first time, since the Road was opened, that the citizens of this village have had to contend sgainst the power of its employees, and if I am not mistaken, the Company and their employees will receives rebuke that they will be likely to remember. Old Datchess will give a good secount of herself. The Free-Soil Democrate of 1841 are firm in their love for fraedom with a very few exceptions. Unlike S. E. Church & Co., we are not willing few exceptions. Unlike S. E. Church & Co., we are not willing speaks of the Republicans, (that is the masses) as being "nonest, but ignorant;" says they do not read. One fact as to the intelligence of the two parties in this village. At the News Depot of this town are taken 27 copies of The Tetrens, 27 of The Times, 14 of The Herald, and 4 of The News-total 72. Nine Democrats take a daily, including the four numbers of The Daily News. The other 61 papers are taken by Republicans. Which party reads Mr. Church! We are much to be considered to collector Schiell for the tides waiters' weekly visits to our village. Its special mission to be inform the Republicans what we must do to save eems to be to inform the Republicans what we must do to sav seems to be to inform the Republicans what we must be to do see the Union. The Republicans of this village are to have a grand rally on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M., when he Hon. John F. Hogeboom, and the Hon Charles L. Beall of Columbia County will address the people."

-Haldress the people."

-The Washington correspondent of The Philadel-

phia North American says:
"The President was at one time anxious to fill the French "The President was at one time anxious to ful the French
Mission before the meeting of Congress, but he has at least decided to defer an appointment which has attracted so many eager aspirants. When it was proposed to recall Mr. Dallas last
Winter, Judge Roosevelt of New York, was much urged, and
evidently favored by the President for the expected vacancy.
But since he has one at command without making a removal,
the inclination is not near so cordial. Virginia will hardly relinquish her claim to fill Mr. Mason's shoes without a struggle, - may be discovered before long."

NEW-YORK GENERAL ELECTION.-The New-York Associated Press, representing THE TRIBUNE, Conrier & Enquirer, Journal of Commerce, Express, Herald, Sun, Times, News, Commercial Advertiser, Evening Post, Day Book, Demokrat, and Courrier des Etats Unis, and also all the country newspapers of the State, will deem it an especial favor if Inspectors of Election will send, or cause to be sent, to the nearest telegraphic office, the result of the approaching est telegraphic office, the result of the approaching Election, at the earliest possible moment after the State ticket shall have been counted. All the tyle-graph offices in the State will be held open till 2 o'clock, or later, on election night; and if Inspectors, politicians, editors, and telegraph operators will cooperate with us, every daily journal in the State may reasonably hope to publish the general result on the morning following the election. D. H. CRAIG,

General Agent, Associated Press.

New York, Nov. 1, 1259.

FIRE IN VARICE STREET .- At an early hour yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the building No. 72 Variek street, owned by Trinity Church Corporation, and occupied by Capt. Waterman as a restaurant.

Damage to the amount of \$300 was sustained. In-sured for \$1,000 in the Pacific Insurance Company.

The origin of the fire is unknown.

ervices during the day.

MISOR CITY ITEMS .- "Principle above Exediency," is the subject of a discourse to be delivered in the Church of the Puritans, on Union Square, tomorrow evening, by the Rev. Dr. Geo. B. Cheever. The new Church edifice of the First Freewell Baptist Church, in Twenty-eighth street, near Broadway, will be dedicated to the worship of God, with appropriate services, to-morrow. There will be three

-The Right Rev. Andrew Benade, the oldest Bishop of the Moravian Church in America, died at Easton, Pa., on Monday, aged 90 years.

-The Rev. William C. Wilkinson was ordained and installed pastor of the "Wooster Place" Baptist Church at New Haven, on Thursday evening. Sermon by the Rev. Robert Turnbull, D. D. of Hartford.

THE INVASION OF VIRGINIA. PUBLIC FEELING-SENTENCE OF BROWN-STATE OF THE PERSONER.

oce of The N. Y. Tribuna. CHARLESTOWN, Va., Nov. 2, 1859. THE CONDITION OF PUBLIC PEPLING.

The citizens of Charlestown, having yielded for a week to the panic which the conflict at Harper's Ferry created among them, begin to resume airs of compos ure. It is evident, however, that a feeling of irrepressible uneasiness still lingers here. The streets by day are filled with groups of people discussing, with profound seriousness, the chances of renewed attacks, escapes, and insurrections. Under the walls of the Court-House the debates often rise to a warmth at once betraying the alarm which all attempt to conceal. At night, the thoroughfares are guarded by armed patrols, who arrest, without distinction, all persons who wander from their homes, unless immediate proof can be given of the innocence of their intentions. All strangers are regarded with particular suspicion. Until within a day or two, each new comer was subjected to the closest scrutiny from the moment of his arrival, and, in many cases, called upon to declare his purposes, and to make clear his freedom from connexion with the recent movement. This excessive watchfulnees is now relaxed in some degree, but the hotel registers are yet put through regular courses of careful examination, and all unfamiliar eccentricities of personal appearance are visited with the penalty of constant supervision. The resident of half an hour, ignorant of all about him, and unexpectant of any sort of recognition, is astonished to find himself accosted by name, generally with much show of courtesy, and barrassed with numerous inquiries, most amiably put, concerning his nativity, his avocation, his political sentiments, his plans in life, and so forth. If communicative, he receives a smile of public approval; if shy and reticent, he is overshadowed by the frown of society. and looked upon as likely to interfere with the tran-quillity of the neighborhood. It is perfectly clear that the subsidence of excitement is only an uncertain calm, that might at any moment be broken in upon by

fresh turbulence.

Some of the inhabitants affect to ridicule the idea of apprehensions. Others admit it fairly, and justify it. A gentleman in the Court-House square, this morning, in answer, I believe, to a remark of Col. Washington, upon this subject, undertook to draw a supposititi parallel case at the North. He asked what would be the probable conduct of a Verment village community in the event of a sudden and unlooked-for invasion by a party of lawless Canadians, acting Brownwise, "in defiance of social liberties and constitutional rights." They would hide in the hay-lofts, Sir, every one of them," said he, and as nobody volunteered to dispute the position, be spat triumphantly on the pavement, and

considered the point settled. The martial spirit of the region is shown by the presence of at least two military train-bands, which continually pervade the streets, sometimes in a body, sometimes diffused loosely about, in small squads, or in pairs. It does not appear that they are looked upon with veneration. Even the citizens are half inclined to repudiate the notion of their protection. Their ungainliness is something distressing to look upon. A part of them are Continental as to costume, but the majority of them are devoid of uniform. It is thought that, in case of danger, their bayonets would be useful, and for this reason they are cherished.

Indeed, any attempt of strangers to cast a shade upon their glory is reprehended with extreme severity. A reporter of a New-York paper is said to have poked mild fun at them, in a letter to that paper. Military Charlestown was fired with indignation. The Colonel who has the soldiery in charge visited the reporter, riddled him with small shot of interrogation, and insisted upon explanations. These were deferred, until the Colonel should specify his objections to what had been written. Subsequently the Colonel decided that, as he himself had not yet seen the obnoxious article, but had only heard of it incidentally, specifications were wholly needless, and announced with energy that, in the event of a repetition of the journalist's unpleasant levity, arrest would instantly follow.

THE COURT, AND THOSE WHO APPEAR IN IT. The court-room is for everybody the central point of

interest. The crowds that congregate there daily are so great that it has been found necessary to erect rude scaffoldings of plank to shelter the officials from outside interference, and to enable them to perform their duties unincumbered. The bustle and confusion are sometimes very great. The general disposition of the Court is remarkable. The picture during the greater part of this afternoon, for example, was curious. The apartment, which is not large, was thoroughly filled in every part. On an elevated platform at the rear sat the Judge, comfortably reclining in his chair, his legs imposing appearance, and neither his tattered gurresting upon the table before him, amid the chaos of ments, the rents in which were caused by sword-thrusts, law-books, papers, and inkstands, and holding upon his | nor his scarred face, can detract from the manliness of gger than all the rest. Judge Parker is a man of middle age, short and stoutish, and with a countenance singularly stern, by reason of the sharp lines about the mouth. His manner is mild and quiet, and there is dignity in his presence, notwithstanding the aspiring legs. Lawyers who have come down from the North, to watch over the interests of the Brown party, culogize his manner of presiding. They are profuse in praises of his candor and integrity.

Lounging lazily over the arm of his chair was Mr. Botts, one of the counsel rejected by Brown. Beside the Judge, on each side, sat rows of country magistrates, one or two using a fragment of his table for the support of their legs; the rest displaying an unmasked pattery of boots all along the railing which edges the platform. Side stairways also were crowded with atentive spectators. Just below and in front of the Judge were the jurymen, intently wide awake to every turn of proceedings. Near the center of the room, the lawyers sat around their table, many of them following the usual upward fashion, or passion, as it seems to be here, of legs. This, and a tendency to chestnuts, were the most marked peculiarities of the assemblage. The cracking of Virginia chestnuts resounded all over the hall of justice, and the floor was thickly overspread with shells. For these, however, the outside spectators and the concourse of boys in the gallery were mostly responsible. The parties concerned in the trial shared no such frivolities. Among the lawyers were sitting the Hon. Thomas Russell, Judge of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, and one of the most active of the Republican leaders of that Commonwealth, who arrived from Boston this morning, coming in answer to an earnest appeal from Brown, asking his aid in the trial, which, however, was received so late that the time had passed before it could be acted upon; Mr. George Jennott, of the Boston bar, who also arrived to-day, with a view of assisting in the defense of the remaining prisoners; Governor Willard of Indiana, who is the brother-in-law of Cook, the last captured of the band of insurgents, and who is naturally supposed to be searching for whatever may appear to favor his unlucky relative; and the Attorney-General of Indiann, with perhaps a similar view. Portions of the floor were used for purposes not strictly appropriate to the occasion. Two stalwart fellows, witnessess, I believe, and certainly heroes in some way of the Ferry fight, lay stretched at full length, asleep, and snoring piti-lessly—occasionally disturbed from their repose by men in military garments, at times when it appeared tha their heavy respirations threatened to intrude upon the wrenity of the Court.

The prisoner on trial to-day was Edwin Coppic, a young man commissioned as lieutenant in Brown's organization. His appearance is not at all remarkable. His face wears a stolid air, expressive of no strong emotion, but it is said he has shown great resolution and pluck. After his arrest, when he was coming down upon the railroad from Harper's Ferry to Charlestown, he was pretty fiercely assailed by a man who charged him with having inflicted a few wounds he carried about with him. Coppie sprang to his feet, and quite a furious war of words ensued; but the rhetorical flames of both were speedily extinguished by order of Governor Wise, who was in the

car. Coppie's trial was rapidly accomplished, and the verdict was still more rapidly arrived at by the Jury. In less than half-an-hour they agreed to find the prisoner guilty. The decision was received by him with no sign of sensibility, except that he held his under-lip closely for a moment with his teeth, as if striving to repress his quivering.

JOHN BROWN RECEIVING SENTENCE.

During the absence of the Jury in Coppie's case, in order that no time should be wasted, John Brown was brought in from jail to be sentenced. He walked with considerable difficulty, and every movement appeared considerable difficulty, and every movement appeared to be attended with pain, although his features gave no expression of it. It was late, and the gaslights gave an almost deathly pallor to be face. He seated himself near his counsel, and, after once recting his head upon his right hand, remained entirely motionless, and for a time apparently uncorrections of all that passed around—especially unconscious of the executions audibly whispered by spectators—"D—d black"hearted villain! heart as black as a stove-pipe!" and many such. While the Judge read his decision on the points of exception which had been submitted, Brown sat very firm, with lips tightly compressed, but with no appearance of affectation of sternness. He was like a block of stone. When the Clerk directed him to stand and say why sentence should not be passed upon him, he rose and leaned lightly forward, his hands resting on the table. He spoke timidlyhesitatingly, indeed—and in a voice singularly gentle and mild. But his sentences came confused from his mouth, and he seemed to be wholly unprepared to speak at this time. His words have already gone be tion of the soft and tender tones, yet calm and manly withal, that filled the court-room, and, I think, touched the hearts of many who had come only to rejoice at the heaviest blow their victim was to suffer. Then the Judge read the death sentence, which has also been fully forwarded by telegraph. At the announcement that, for the sake of example, the execution would be more than usually public, one indecent fel-low behind the Judge's chair shouted and clapped hands jubilantly; but he was indignantly checked, and in a manner that induced him to believe he would do best to retire, which be did. It is a question, nevertheless, if the general sentiment were not fairly oxpressed by his action. Brown was soon after way again to his place of confinement. BROWN IN JAIL.

The juil of Charlestown is a meek-looking elifice In youth, it must have been a respectable private residence; but now, in years, it is given over to use of State. At present, it divides attention with the Court-House, opposite to which it stands. Its vestibule is throughd with visitors. The reception-room is never vacant. Toward evening, the guardians of the insurrectionists augment their solicitude, and refuse ingress to all but the best-eredited applicants. At dusk, this evening, this reception-room was a busy scene. A brisk Colonel, whose name I forget, but whose person I never can, on account of his miraculous development of hair, which was braided from behind, brought round over the forehead, and tied in a huge bow-knot between his eyes, was organizing the night-patrol, and superintending the loading of a number of Sharpe's rifles, ready for use. He was careful to impart confidential whispers to certain persons, in a way so that all could hear, to the effect that he had that day received scores of telegraph notices warning him of this particular night, as a rescue had been arranged to come off without delay. People, however, were little moved by this, and persisted in talking of the unexpected postponement of Brown's execution for one whole month.

Brown is as comfortably situated as any man can be in a jail. He has a pleasant room, which is shared by Stephens, whose recovery remains doubtful. He has opportunities of occupying himself by writing and reading. His jailor, Avis, was of the party who assisted in capturing him. Brown says Avis is one of the bravest men be ever saw, and that his treatment is precisely what he should expect from so brave a felow. He is permitted to receive such visitors as be desires to see. He states that he welcomes every one, and that he is preaching, even in jail; with great effect, upon the enormities of Slavery, and with argusay, with regret, that in many of his recent conversa tions, he has given stronger reason for a belief that he is insane than ever before.

Brown's wounds, excepting one cut on the back of the head, have all now healed, without suppuration, and the scars are scarcely visible. He attributes his very rapid recovery to his strict abstemious habits through life. His appearance is very much the same as usual, which is decidedly unlike all the portraits of him that have of late appeared. He is really a man of his mien. He is always composed, and every trace of

CLEMENCY TO THE HARPER'S-FERRY PRISONERS.

CLEMENCY TO THE HARPER'S-FERRY PRISORERS.—
The New-York Journal of Commerce exhorts to elemency toward Brown and his confederates in the Harper's-Ferry invasion. The Augusta Constitutionalist responds to the proposition in the words following, every one of which we indorse and adopt as our own. The day of forbearance has passed. We are opposed to all excitement; we are for moderation on this as on all other questions; but there is a debt due to the law and to the South, and we insist that it shall be paid, without abatement and to the uttermost farthing:

The Journal of Commerce is mistaken if it expects any elemency to the prisoners at Charlestown, from the Executive of Virginia, or any manifestation, from any quarter at the South, of a disposition to deal gently with them. The invasion of Harper's Ferry has exhausted the forbearance of the people of the South, and created, from the Potomac to the Rio Grands, a feeling of indignation of which our Northern brethren are not aware, because it is too profound to be expressed in the noisy threats in which the South usually vents her rage, for wrongs which she suffers from the North. This feeling extends beyond the brigands, who are now upon trial at Charlestown, to the party at the North, whose teachings they have illustrated by treason, robbery and bloodshed, and to the section which submits to the domination of such a party. It demands that the brigand Brown, and his followers, shall suffer the extreme penalties of law for the crimes of which they have been guilty; and that, henceforth, there shall be no concession to, or compromise with the Anti-Slavery fanaticism of the North.

[Syrannah Republican.

[By Telegraph.]

CHARLESTOWN, Thursday, Nov. 3, 1859.

The counsel in Brown's case have filed exceptions to the decision of the Court refusing the motion for an arrest of judgment, and will carry the case to the Court of Appeals now in session at Richmond. Mr. Chilton will argue the case before that Court. It may be taken up in that Court immediately, but, if not decided before the day fixed for the execution, it is believed Gov. Wise will grant a reprieve.

cided before the day fixed for the execution, it is believed Gov. Wise will grant a reprieve.

The trial of Shields Green, alias Emperor, negro, is
now going qu. Mr. Griswold appeared as his counsel.
Judge Russell of Boston, is also on his way here, to
take part in the defense of the prisoners. In the remainder of the cases the same course will be pursued
as in those of Brown and Coppic. The prosecution
will prove their points, get a verdict, and the defense
will move for an arrest of judgment. The decision of
the Court of Appeals in Brown's case will thus settle
the whole. It is believed that the Court will sentence
all the prisoners to be hung on the same day.

In Cook's case it is anticipated that a plea of guilty
will be entered, and that he will make certain revelutions, upon the strength of which a commutation of
sentence will be sought.

Stevens is still in a dangerous condition. Nothing
but his amazing physical strength and an iron constitu-

Stevens is still in a dangerous condition. Nothing but his amazing physical strength and an iron constitution could have enabled him to survive under wounds sufficient to kill three ordinary men.

The excitement here is subsiding though a strict military guard is still maintained, and the trials of the remaining prisoners are not expected to develop any new or interesting points.

Mr. Hoyt, one of Bruwn's counsel, has returned to Roston.

-Madame Lesdernier, well and favorably known

to the public as an elocutionist, has been engaged Mr. Deforrest to give a series of recitations, or inge," at the hall of the Palace Garden. -The Hon. Joseph Holt, Postmaster-General, with

his lady, left Washington Wednesday morning for a visit to the South.